

mi S of Kinder, *Allen 11327*, 19 Sep 1981. This species is native to southeastern Asia; the range other than Louisiana in the United States is from southeastern Virginia to northern Florida (Godfrey & Wooten, 1975). Duplicates are being sent to LAF, LSU, and NLU.

BOTHRIOCHLOA HYBRIDA (Gould) Gould (*Andropogon hybrida* Gould). LOUISIANA. Allen Parish: infrequent in pine forest on dry sandy soil between railroad and U.S. 190 ca 4 mi W of Kinder, *Allen 11187*, 25 Jul 1981. The range of this grass other than Louisiana is south-central Texas and northern Mexico (Gould, 1975). Dr. Steven Hatch of Texas A&M University kindly verified a duplicate specimen. Duplicates are also being sent to LAF, LSU, and NLU.

SCUTELLARIA RACEMOSA Pers. LOUISIANA. Allen Parish: infrequent in pine forest off U.S. 164 ca 2 mi N of Oberlin, *Allen 11947*, 6 May 1982. This recent introduction into the United States from South America has also been found in the coastal plain of South Carolina, Florida Panhandle, southwestern Georgia, and southeastern Alabama. (Godfrey and Wooten, 1981). Duplicates are being sent to LAF and NLU.—*Charles M. Allen, Division of Sciences, Louisiana State University at Eunice, Eunice, LA 70535.*

REFERENCES

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 GOULD, F. W. 1975. The grasses of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station.

CYPERACEAE NEW TO TEXAS AND LOUISIANA—**ELEOCHARIS VIVIPARA** Link, a cespitose perennial with thin rhizomes, inhabits ditches, depressions, borders of swamps and marshes, and wet clearings. It is frequently confused with *E. montevidensis* Kunth and *E. verrucosa* (Svens.) Harms (*E. tenuis* (Willd.) Schultes var. *verrucosa* (Svens.) Svens.), but can be distinguished from them by its conic-pyramidal tubercle, castaneous basal sheaths, filiform rhizomes, and the presence of viviparous spikelets. It has been previously reported from Virginia south to Florida and west to Mississippi (Radford, et al., 1968; Long and Lakela, 1971; Godfrey and Wooten, 1979). A specimen of *E. vivipara*, new to Texas, was collected in Robertson County: roadside depression on N side of Hwy. 79 ca 0.5 to 1 mi W of the Navasota River, 13 Jun 1982, *Starbuck 2373* (TAMU).

SCLERIA LITHOSPERMA (L.) Sw. has been previously reported from Florida, the Bahama Islands, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and most tropical regions of Europe, Africa, and Asia (Core, 1936; Long

and Lakela, 1971; Godfrey and Wooten, 1979). Two specimens of *S. lithosperma*, new to Louisiana, have been collected on opposite sides of the state. The collection data are: St. Tammany Parish: open fields in swampy area S of US 190, E of La. 25, N of Covington, Sec. 45T6SR11E, 2 Jun 1976, *Thomas 49285* (NLU); and Sabine Parish: open areas, field and edge of woods, SE of La. 473 at Beaver Creek, NE of Toro, Sec. 46T4NR12W, 7 Jun 1980, *Thomas 71511* (NLU).—James W. Kessler, Tracy Herbarium, Range Science Dept., Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; Tom Starbuck, Biology Dept., Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

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 GODFREY, R. K. and J. W. WOTTEN. 1979. Aquatic and wetland plants of southeastern United States, Monocotyledons. The University of Georgia Press, Athens.
 LONG, R. W. and O. LAKELA. 1971. A flora of tropical Florida. The University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida.
 RADFORD, A. E., H. E. AHLES, and C. R. BELL. 1968. Manual of the vascular flora of the Carolinas. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

PANICUM SPHAEROCARPON ELL. VAR. *POLYANTHES* (SCHULTES) A. S. SHERIF (POACEAE) COMB. NOV.—Hitchcock and Chase (1910) proposed the subgenus *Dichanthelium* of the genus *Panicum*. Gould (1974) reduced *P. polyanthes* to a variety of *Dichanthelium*. I prefer to maintain the original circumscription of the genus *Panicum* sen. lat.

PANICUM SPHAEROCARPON Ell. var. *POLYANTHES* (Schultes) A. S. Sherif comb. nov.

Panicum polyanthes Schultes, Mant. 2:257. 1824.

Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon (Ell.) Gould var. *polyanthes* (Schultes) Gould, *Brittonia* 26:60. 1974.

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THE ROLE OF PLANT SUCCESSION IN THE EXTINCTION OF PLANT SPECIES—Species occurring in the lower seral stages of plant succession are not apt to become extinct. However, endemic species of rare occurrence in the climax stage of the site or polyclimax concept are the taxa most susceptible to reduction in population numbers and with catastrophic events or man's activity are apt to become extinct. Wm. F. Mabler, Herbarium, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.